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SPECIFICATION

08/600700

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/002,608 filed June 8, 1995 by Rolin F. Barrett, Jr. for Guided Bullet.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

Field of Invention

This invention relates generally to guided projectiles and, more particularly, to a self-contained laser guided system capable of maneuvering an in-flight, small caliber bullet to a designated target.

With the end of the Cold War, the nature of the threat to American interests has changed from a clash of super powers to multiple, low intensity conflicts fueled by regional and intranational differences. The demands of avoiding non-combatant casualties, placed on an army engaged in low intensity conflict, has led to the development of precision munitions and/or so-called SMART munitions.

Many guidance systems have been proposed for use with missiles and projectiles. In the case of projectiles, the majority of such guidance systems are useful only for larger calibers and are not compatible with precision rifle fire at the level of performance expected of a sniper.

Sniper rifle performance has been expressed as the smallest angle from the sniper rifle muzzle into which all of the shots from a rifle can be fired. The performance of a sniper rifle has usually been expressed in minutes of angle.

Some of the current precision rifles have placed all of their shots into a circle subtending a quarter of a minute of angle if the human operator was capable of his part in this performance.

Despite the high level of performance offered by current precision sniper rifles, the full potential of these rifles is rarely utilized due to the human limitations of the sniper operator. Under normal conditions a typical sniper operator can

achieve one minute of angle. Under adverse conditions the typical sniper operator may only achieve two to three minutes of angle. Thus, efforts to improve sniper equipment using conventional unguided bullets are beginning to reach a point of diminishing returns.

The present invention has been developed to provide a laser guided bullet adapted for long range, precision fire by sniper trained personnel. The guided projectile of the present invention includes a self-contained guidance mechanism that is capable of guiding an in-flight bullet along an optimum trajectory to a laser designated target.

Description of Related Art

U.S. Patent No. 46,490 to Thomas G. Orwig discloses a small caliber projectile that includes a telescopic stem provided with wings wherein the stem elongates by its own inertia after the projectile leaves the muzzle of a barrel of the firing weapon increasing the range, velocity, and force, and also the certainty of striking the object fired at.

U.S. Patent No. 1,277,942 to John M. Kaylor discloses a projectile with sustaining wings and a stabilizing fin tending to hold the projectile to a direct forward course during its flight and prevent lateral canting or turning thereof.

U.S. Patent No. 412,670 to George B. Ross discloses a projectile having two or more turbine wings which are deployed at the moment the projectile leaves the gun for the purpose of causing its rotation during flight thereby increasing its range and accuracy.

U.S. Patent No. 3,977,629 to Jean Tubeuf discloses a projectile guidance system which employs entry and exit ports for an ambient fluid medium with fluidic circuits interconnecting various of the entry and exit ports so that asymmetry of the flow through the ports induces the desired yawing torque on the projectile.

U.S. Patent No. 3,860,199 to Brian B. Dunne discloses a laser-guided projectile system for guiding a spinning in-flight projectile by determining the deviation of the projectile from an optimum trajectory along which the projectile would impact a target, and transmitting a predetermined signal to the projectile from a remote source to subject the projectile to a correctional impulse of sufficient magnitude to alter the course of the projectile toward the intended target. However, this system is not self-contained on board the projectile nor does it utilize steering control surfaces in the manner of the present invention.

U.S. Patent No. 4,537,371 to William S. Lawhorn, et al. discloses a small caliber guided projectile using flow control means for the control of exhaust through opposing nozzles to provide lateral position corrections to the projectile.

U.S. Patent No. 1,243,542 to William R. Moore discloses a projectile having wings which will open when the projectile leaves a gun to prevent tumbling of projectile.

U.S. Patent No. 4,431,150 to Edwin H. Epperson, Jr. discloses a gyroscopically steerable bullet having the capability for mid-course trajectory shaping thereby improving accuracy.

U.S. Patent No. 4,711,152 to Chris M. Fortunko discloses an apparatus for transmitting data from the exterior of a gun tube to a projectile positioned within the gun tube utilizing at least two electromagnetic-acoustic transduction devices imparting updated target or trajectory information to the projectile.

U.S. Patent No. 3,282,540 to Henry S. Lipinski discloses a gun launched guided projectile wherein the forward inner cone surface of a shaped charge includes a curved reflecting surface against which reflected light rays from the target entering the projectile nose are reflected onto a forward reflecting surface and thence to a target sensing device for determining the effectiveness of the projectile trajectory.

Finally, U.S. Patent No. 4,893,815 to Larry Rowan is considered of general interest in that it discloses a multiple task user based weapons system capable of neutralizing a variety of designated target types within a real time interval well below conventional systems faced with equivalent tasks.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

After much research and study into the above mentioned problems, the present invention has been developed to provide a small caliber, laser guided projectile system for guiding an in-flight bullet along an optimum projectory to impact a laser designated target.

The laser guided bullet of the present invention includes a self-contained guidance system having an array of symmetrically disposed, laser sensors capable of detecting a laser light beam reflected off of a remote target.

Sensory impulses from the laser sensors are transmitted to the on-board semiconductor logic circuit which determines the deviation of the bullet from an optimum trajectory. Thereafter, the on-board navigational electronics provide voltage to a piezo electric steering mechanism to alter the path of the bullet along its trajectory.

The electrical power required to produce the functions within the guidance system is supplied by an on-board miniature battery.

In view of the above, it is an object of the present invention to provide a sufficiently small and lightweight laser guided bullet so that a reasonably small caliber, such as a standard 0.50 caliber M-2 cartridge can be accurately guided to a remote target by use of a laser target signature

Another object of the present invention is to provide a guided bullet that is launched by expanding gases in the manner employed by conventional bullets and is

steered in flight by a self-contained guidance system that is capable of greater accuracy and precision than conventional bullets at all ranges.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a laser guided bullet that is steered in flight by a self-contained guidance system capable of determining the deviation of the bullet from an optimum trajectory along which the same will impact a target and of generating a correctional impulse to piezo electric actuated control surfaces to alter the course of the bullet toward the optimum trajectory.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a laser guided bullet capable of satisfactory performance under normal operating conditions thereby compensating for unknown factors and human operator limitations. Such unknown factors include but are not limited to wind, barometric pressure, humidity, effective impact with rain, sleet, snow, hail, or airborne soil particles, and movement of the target. Such human operator limitations include but are not limited to eyesight resolution, neuromuscular coordination, heartbeat, and respiration induced motion.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a laser guided bullet which may be produced by existing micro-manufacturing methods in an economically viable package.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent and obvious from a study of the following description and the accompanying drawings which are merely illustrative of such invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an exploded plan view of a standard 12.7 x 99 mm N.A.T.O. (0.50 caliber M-2) cartridge utilized in conjunction with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of the guided bullet of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a front elevational view of the guided bullet of the present invention showing the symmetrical arrangement of the laser sensor array;

Fig. 4 is a schematic view of the guided bullet containing a guidance system in accordance with the present invention and the components thereof;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram illustrating the logic circuit of the present invention and the integrated components thereof;

Fig. 6 is a graphic depiction of the force necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the guided bullet;

Fig. 7 is a graphic depiction of the energy necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the guided bullet;

Fig. 8 is a graphic depiction of the power necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the guided bullet;

Fig. 9 is a graphic depiction of the vertical sensor angle necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the guided bullet; and

Fig. 10 is a graphic depiction of the horizontal sensor angle necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the guided bullet.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Before describing the guided bullet 10 of the present invention in detail, it may be beneficial to review the structure and function of precision rifles wherein the guided bullet 10 of the present invention is to be utilized.

By definition all rifles, precision or otherwise, have rifled barrels, that is, their barrels are tubes containing spiral grooves etched into the inner barrel wall. When a conventional unguided bullet has been fired from a rifle barrel, the surfaces of the grooves therein grip the bullet and impart a spin to the same. Spinning the conventional, unguided bullet provides a gyroscopic stability to the in-flight projectile.

In contrast, the guided bullet 10 of the present invention is designed to be fired from a non-rifled, smooth bored gun barrel. Imparting a spin to the guided

bullet 10 of the present invention would not only be unnecessary, but it would also be detrimental to the performance of the same.

The gyroscopic stability imparted to a conventional, unguided bullet fired from a conventional rifled gun barrel creates an additional resistance to be overcome by the steering control mechanism. Thus, imparting a spin to the guided bullet 10 would require the logic circuit 28 included in the on-board navigational electronics to compensate for a phase displacement in the steering commands sent to the control surfaces as described hereinafter. Because the guided bullet 10 must incline its longitudinal axis relative to its trajectory to achieve steering, gyroscopic stability is undesirable.

As precision rifles used by sniper trained personnel have evolved, certain standards for precision and accuracy have emerged. The sniper rifle has a ballistic advantage over the normal infantry weapon do to its ability to perform reliably at longer ranges. The ballistic advantage of the sniper rifle occurs when it is capable of placing all of its shots into an area which, at the distance of the area from the rifle, subtends two to three minutes of angle.

Most contemporary sniping authorities place the minimum standard of performance for a sniper rifle at one minute of angle. Sniper rifles entering service with the United States Army are required to place shots in one-half of a minute of angle.

Even with a high level of performance, most sniper rifles have an effective range of not more than 1,000 meters. When the sniper's mission necessitates that the shot be fired from greater than 800 to 1,000 meters, a heavy sniper rifle will likely be used.

The standard cartridge used in a heavy sniper rifle by the United States Armed Forces and N.A.T.O. Forces is the 12.7 x 99 millimeter N.A.T.O. (0.50 caliber M-2) cartridge as shown in Fig. 1, indicated generally at 15.

and labeled PRICK ART

The 0.50 caliber cartridge 15 includes a generally cone-shaped projectile or bullet 16 which is secured about its mid-section within a cylindrical case 17 containing a gun powder charge (not shown).

Thus, the guided bullet 10 of the present invention is designed to be propelled by a standard 0.50 caliber M-2 cartridge (12.7 x 99 mm) presently in use by the United States Armed Forces. The 12.7 x 99 mm N.A.T.O. (0.50 caliber M-2) cartridge is the largest cartridge and fires the largest bullet currently in small arms standard use.

Since such conventional, unguided bullet cartridges are well-known to those skilled in the art, further detailed discussion of the same is not deemed necessary.

Under normal operating conditions, the ballistics of such small caliber projectiles are well known. However, due to random processes and unknown factors involving small differences and effects of powder load, projectile shape and mass, frictional forces as the projectile leaves the gun barrel, fluctuations in wind and air density, barometric pressure, humidity, the effect of impact with rain, sleet, snow, hail, or other airborne soil particles, a small caliber projectile may deviate from an optimum projectory along which the same would impact a target.

Thus, there is a need for a self-contained guidance system for guiding an in-flight, small caliber projectile toward an optimum trajectory along which the bullet would impact a target.

In order to simplify the description of the guided bullet 10 of the present invention, it may be beneficial to briefly review the function of a laser beam in designating a target in this context.

The light energy from a laser can be concentrated into a very narrow beam. The angle subtended by the laser beam at the ranges of interest for the present invention is dependent upon the quality of the optics in the laser apparatus, but also upon fluctuations in the density in the atmosphere, that is, refractive or bending

effects, and to energy loss due to interactions from scattering processes with small density fluctuations or particulate matter such as dust or water droplets as the scattering centers. The angular width of the laser beam can be quite small.

Since the laser beam intercepts air density fluctuation or concentrations of particulate matter suspended within the atmosphere, a certain fraction of the beam power is scattered out of the beam and lost. However, the scattered intensity is in the generally forward direction of propagation of the beam.

When a laser beam is placed on a target, the beam is partially reflected in many different directions. Initially, the laser beam would be coherent and unseen by the laser sensor array, indicated generally at 20, unless the laser beam were to be pointed directly at the laser sensor array 20 as shown in Fig. 2. Thus, the laser sensor array 20 could only detect that part of the laser beam that would be reflected by the target toward the guided bullet 10.

The laser sensor array 20 of the present invention utilizes a plurality of individual laser sensors 25 in order to detect a laser illuminated target position that does not lie on the longitudinal axis A of the guided bullet 10. The laser array 20 is comprised of individual laser sensors 22 which are arranged symmetrically about a longitudinal axis A of the guided bullet 10 as shown in Figure 3.

In the preferred embodiment three sensors 22a, 22b, and 22c are positioned symmetrically about the longitudinal axis A of the guided bullet 10 to provide the simplest configuration for detecting the radiant energy of the laser beam.

As the guided bullet 10 moves in the general direction of the laser illuminated target, a sufficient fraction of the laser beam energy is intercepted and transmitted through each respective sensor lens 23 that is focused on the sensitive photo detector elements 24 contained within each sensor 22 as shown in Fig. 4. The photo detector elements 24 maybe fabricated from a variety of currently available

materials responsive to laser radiation and capable of converting the laser radiation into electrical signals.

Since such laser sensors are well known to those skilled in the art, further detailed discussion of the same is not deemed necessary.

The electrical signals generated by the photo detector elements 24 are received by a logic circuit 28 integrated into a dedicated semiconductor chip 29 installed within the guided bullet 10 as shown schematically in Fig. 5.

The electrical signals are amplified by micro-circuit amplifiers 26 to produce the functions required by the guidance system as shown in Fig. 5. The V in Fig. 5 represents the voltage signal generated by each respective photo detector element 24 corresponding to its laser sensor 22. Thus, V_a represents the voltage signal produced by laser sensor 22a in response to the laser radiation intercepted thereby, etc.

The semiconductor chip 29 is installed on a generally flat plate 27 positioned within bullet 10 in generally perpendicular relation to axis A as shown in Fig. 4

Since such semiconductor circuits are in a practical state of development and well known to those skilled in the art, further detailed discussion of the same is not deemed necessary.

The guided bullet 10 utilizes steering control surfaces to rotate the longitudinal axis A of its body out of alignment with the present direction of bullet travel. Thus, the guidance system is capable of generating a correctional signal to the steering control surfaces in response to the sensory input received from the laser sensors 22 to translate the bullet 10 to the optimum trajectory to hit the target. *IB 2*

The present invention utilizes deployable flaps 30 as steering control surfaces as shown in Fig. 4. Such deployable flaps 30 are comparable to aircraft flight control surfaces known as spoilers which function to increase drag and to decrease lift.

As necessary, the deployable flaps 30 are extensible out from the body 11 of the guided bullet 10 to deflect the air stream to effect steering of the guided bullet 10. When the deployable flaps 30 are not needed to translate the bullet 10 toward the optimum trajectory, the flaps 30 are disposed flush with the outer surface 11a of the guided bullet body 11. *as more clearly shown in Fig. 11A.*

In the preferred embodiment, the deployable flaps 30 are fabricated using either hard or soft piezo electric material. Such piezo electric materials are capable of extension along one axis and contraction along another when subjected to an electric field and may be constructed in either a unimorph or bimorph configuration as is well known to those skilled in the art.

Since such piezo electric materials are well known to those skilled in the art, further detailed discussion of the same is not deemed necessary.

Thus, the piezo electric flaps 30 are extensible from the body 11 of the guided bullet 10 to deflect the air stream in order to correct the in-flight course of the bullet 10 along a desired trajectory. This is accomplished through the onboard logic circuit 28 which controls the flow of electrical current to the piezo electric flaps 30.

Electrical power to operate the guided bullets sensors 22, logic circuit 28 and piezo electric flaps 30 is provided by an onboard miniature battery 35 which provides sufficient duration of electrical power supply to support the functions of the guidance system.

In the preferred embodiment, a lithium-polymer battery provides the most suitable power source for the guided bullet 10. Lithium-polymer batteries have an unusually thin cell thickness on the order of hundreds of micrometers

During the firing process, the miniature battery 35 is subjected to potentially damaging acceleration. Most conventional batteries are constructed starting with a metal cup. This metal cup is filled with the appropriate chemical composition. The combination of metal cup and appropriate chemical composition is sealed within a

metal cap. The metal cap is electrically separated from the metal cup by an electrical insulating medium. If a battery of this type of construction is subjected to sufficiently large acceleration, the battery will fail structurally. If the battery fails structurally, the battery will almost certainly fail electrically.

Since a lithium-polymer battery is thinner than most batteries and layered, the lithium-polymer battery 35 can be constructed to withstand the guided bullet 10 firing acceleration. This is mentioned because this invention is only possible in practice by the use of such a battery.

In the following description, consideration is given to how the guidance system of the guided bullet 10 is effected in practice. Initially, it is assumed that the guided bullet is installed into a standard 0.50 caliber M-2 cartridge (12.7 x 99 mm) presently in use by the United States Armed Forces. More particularly, the diameter of the guided bullet 10 is 12.954 mm (0.510 inches) in diameter, the same diameter as the conventional, unguided bullet of this caliber.

In the preferred embodiment, the ^{body} forward-end 11b of the guided bullet is fabricated from copper or other suitable metal alloy. ~~The rearward section 11c is made of piezo-electric materials including deployable flaps 30.~~

The maximum acceptable overall length of the standard 0.50 caliber M-2 cartridge is 138.43 mm (5.45 inches), if it is desired for the cartridge to be used in auto-loading weapons such as semi-automatic precision sniper rifles. If the guided bullet 10, as assembled in the standard 0.50 caliber M-2 cartridge, is to be used in a manually loaded weapon, the overall length may exceed 138.43 mm.

A weapon which is configured to fire the guided bullet 10 will have no rifling to affect the seating depth of the guided bullet 10 as loaded in the standard 0.50 caliber M-2 cartridge. Since the guided bullet 10 will be used in smooth bored, manually loaded precision sniper weapons the overall cartridge length can exceed

the maximum acceptable cartridge length for the standard 0.50 caliber M-2 cartridge.

A conventional, unguided standard 0.50 caliber M-2 bullet will travel 3,000 meters in approximately 16 seconds. Under optimum conditions the laser beam will be directed at the target at an appropriate angle so that at or near the mid-point of the bullet flight any deviation from the optimum trajectory can be corrected. More particularly, the guided bullet 10 will acquire the target signature and begin navigating toward the target when it is less than approximately 1,100 meters from that target. Since the guided bullet 10 will most likely use electrical power only in the last 1,100 meters or less of travel, significant power consumption will not occur for more than three seconds.

A simplified way of considering the trajectory correction required is contained in the following analysis.

It is first assumed that E is the energy necessary for course correction. y is the lateral distance movement necessary for course correction. Fy is the lateral force on the guided bullet 10 necessary for course correction. This may be written as follows:

$$F_y = E/y$$

Fx is the force along the x-axis.

$$F_x = A \cdot p \cdot v a^2 \cdot (1 - \cos(\theta))^{C_d}$$

A = the cross sectional area for the bullet

C_d = coefficient of drag

p is obtained by a linear interpolation of air density data. p is the density of air in kilograms per cubic meter.

$$p = 120 + (20 - \text{temp}) \cdot 0.045$$

v = the velocity of the bullet at a given position of the bullet in travel

a = sample bullet specimen having a coefficient of drag equal to 0.2

θ = elevation angle of bullet

Fy is the force along the y-axis.

$$F_y = A \cdot p \cdot v_a^2 \cdot (1 - \sin(\theta))$$

tL is the typical minimum thickness of a single soft piezo electric strip in meters.

$$tL = 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

R is the radius of a single activated soft piezo electric strip. ΔL is the change in length of a single activated soft piezo electric strip in meters.

$$\Delta L = \frac{R + tL/2}{2/R \cdot L - L}$$

ε is the strain of a single activated soft piezo electric strip.

$$\epsilon = \Delta L / L$$

d31 is the piezo electric sensitivity in meters per Volt.

$$d31 = 275 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

V is the required voltage in Volts

$$V = \epsilon / d31 \cdot tL$$

Appropriate logic or computational elements in the logic circuit 28 would select the optimum ^{discrete} voltage input to activate the piezo electric flaps 30 to effectuate the optimum trajectory correction as depicted in Fig. 5, which would depend upon the following factors: the force necessary to correct for the wind on the guided bullet 10 versus the distance traveled by the bullet 10, energy necessary to correct for the force of the wind on the bullet 10 versus the distance traveled by the bullet 10, power necessary to correct the force of the wind on the bullet 10 above the muzzle versus the distance traveled by the bullet 10, vertical angle known as the vertical field of view necessary for the bullet sensors 22 to acquire the laser target signature versus the distance traveled by the bullet 10, horizontal angle known as the horizontal field of view necessary for the bullet sensors 22 to acquire the target signature versus the distance traveled by the bullet 10, and the resultant angle

known as the field of view necessary for the bullet sensors 22 to acquire the target signature versus the distance traveled by the bullet 10.

The force necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the bullet 10 is shown in Figure 6. The energy necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the bullet 10 is shown in Figure 7. The power necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the bullet 10 is shown in Figure 8. The vertical sensor angle necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the bullet is shown in Figure 9. The horizontal sensor angle necessary to correct for the force of the wind versus the distance traveled by the bullet is shown in Figure 10.

It will be appreciated that the data presented in Figs. 6-10 is based on a flight simulation of five distinct guided bullet specimens, namely a, b, c, d, and e.

Each respective bullet specimen has a different coefficient of drag value simulating a wide range of atmospheric conditions under which the guided bullet 10 will function.

More specifically, the respective coefficient of drag values are as follows:

Bullet Specimen	Coefficient of Drag Value
a	0.2
b	0.3
c	0.4
d	0.5
e	0.6

The flight simulation data contained in Fig. 6-10 is provided to demonstrate that the forces required for course correction of the guided bullet 10 are within the functional capability of the hereinabove described ^{ballistic} ~~ballastie~~ and navigational technologies.

The computation of the trajectory of the guided bullet including deceleration due to air drag and calculation of the target position including elevation angle, and the determination of the optimum aiming direction is straightforward and reduced to practice and would require no further explanation to those reasonably skilled in this art.

From the above it can be seen that the laser-guided bullet of the present invention provides a method and system for guiding a small caliber projectile to an optimum trajectory along which the same would impact a hostile target. The guided bullet includes a self-contained guidance system capable of generating a correctional signal by means of a dedicated semiconductor logic circuit which actuates piezo electric steering surfaces on the bullet to translate the projectile toward the optimum trajectory.

The guided bullet of the present invention utilizes ballistic and navigational technologies which are in a practical state of development.

Because of the degree of precision that is required in the fabrication of the guided bullet and the small scale of the work, micro electro-mechanical manufacturing offers the potential for the lowest production cost of the present invention.

The terms "forward", "rearward", and so forth have been used herein merely for convenience to describe the present invention and its parts as oriented in the drawings. It is to be understood, however, that these terms are in no way limiting to the invention since such invention may obviously be disposed in different orientations when in use.

The present invention may, of course, be carried out in other specific ways than those herein set forth without departing from the spirit and essential characteristics of such invention. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, and all changes coming

within the meaning and equivalency range of the appended claims are intended to be embraced therein.